



PUBLISHED DAILY AND TRI-WEEKLY BY  
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WEDNESDAY EVENING, JANUARY 23.

Further talk on the Silver question in the Senate to-day. The Steamboat bill occupied the time of the House, to the exclusion of everything else.

Members of the General Assembly of Virginia, elected in good faith by their constituents as conservatives, and who, had their fidelity to the conservative party been questioned, would never have been thought of as candidates for the seats they now occupy, have succeeded, not in dividing the great political organization that preserved the State from the miserable condition of South Carolina and Louisiana, for no matter what they may do in Richmond that feat, though doubtless desired by some of them, is beyond the range of their accomplishment, but in so separating the conservative party in the Legislature as to give the balance of power in that body to the republicans and their allies, the independents. This may be gratifying to them, and, judging from the manner in which some of them talk, one would suppose they consider it as a feather in their caps, but they are woefully mistaken if they imagine the people of the State look upon it in any such light. The people of Virginia are conservative to the core; that they have good reason to be so the whole world knows; and no man, or set of men, who attempts to weaken or disrupt the conservative party, at least until it shall have done its part in restoring all the branches of the General Government to honest hands and unprejudiced hearts, in 1880, need expect to escape their just condemnation. The impression is general that the "readjusters" caucus, as distinct from that of the conservatives, was organized for individual and selfish ends, for if, as they assert, they have a majority, they could certainly have controlled the caucus of the undivided party. If the impression be correct, none will be disappointed in the results but those who expected to be benefited.

For good, sound, practical ideas upon the currency question we refer our readers to today's Gazette. The great cause of the scarcity of money is not that the vaults of the banks are empty, or that the rates of interest are too high, for neither of these conditions exists, but that the security required is deficient either in quantity or quality. If instead of the forty-five thousand dollars in legal tender notes in the two national banks in this city, as reported in their last statement, there were forty-five millions, money, outside of those banks, would be no more plentiful in the community than at present, for, owing to the depreciated condition of real estate and the existence of laws which virtually prohibit the collection of debts by the forced sale of such property, the banks will not lend on that class of securities, and those who would borrow have no other to offer. It is credit and not money that the South wants, and the sooner it pushes its economy to the last point, learns to deal at home, and utterly abolishes the very idea of repudiation, the sooner will that credit be regained. Repealing the re-emption act and remonetizing silver will not restore it, nor will they help those who stand most in need of money, the laboring men, for when a man works hard for a dollar a day he wants that dollar a good one; one that will buy as much meat and bread as it is possible for a dollar to buy, and not a depreciated one, as the silver dollar would be, for though a paper dollar is now worth 98 cents, one made of silver would only be worth 94 cents.

Mr. Glover having written to the President calling his attention to the fact that clerks in the departments are frequently deterred from giving truthful evidence before Congressional investigating committees by the fear of losing their places, the President replies, telling him that he can assure all subordinate officers that the fact of their testifying before the committees shall not be used to their prejudice.

The present anomalous condition of many of the public offices in the civil service of the government, in some cases the anomaly extending beyond any point previously reached, as that in which bonded positions are filled by unbonded persons, demands the early repeal of the tenure of office law, and we trust such repeal will meet with no democratic opposition.

Major R. H. Henderson, of this city, is one of the editorial contributors to the Washington Post.

**The Gale.** ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., 23.—The schooner Twilight, while anchored in the inlet here, broke her moorings and was drifted to sea. Edward A. Parker, a boy of 16, is the only person on board. The schooner is now about ten miles from shore, opposite Little Egg Harbor inlet, headed up the beach. Nothing can be done to save her, as the wind is terrific.

WHITEHALL, N. Y., Jan. 23.—A terrible wind storm at Danmore this morning blew the roof off a rolling mill, also a part of the roof of the main prison hall of Clinton prison, which was raised 2 or 3 feet, doing considerable damage.

**New Jersey Legislature.** TRENTON, N. J., Jan. 23.—The Senate today passed the bill making 6 per cent. the lawful rate of interest.

In the House a resolution instructing the Senators and Members of the House of Representatives to vote against the Bland Silver bill was passed.

**New York Legislature.** ALBANY, Jan. 23.—The Senate has rejected the name of Daniel Magone for the superintendent of public works.

The Governor has sent in the name of Benj. W. Clarke, now warden of Sing Sing prison,

## CITY COUNCIL.

The City Council held its regular semi-monthly meeting last night.

## BOARD OF ALDERMEN.

This Board met at 7:40 o'clock, with seven members present.

After disposing of several minor matters without debate,

The communication of the Sun Fire Company coming up and being read,

Col. Reid moved to refer the claim to the Committee on Claims. He saw no reason for a special committee, as the Committee on Claims could attend to the matter.

Mr. Strauss said the Sun Company had asked for a special committee, and the Committee on Claims had a great deal to do. He urged the appointment of a special committee.

Col. Reid said the claim of the company stood in the same position as the claim of any other corporation or citizen, and he must decline to change his motion. The reference of this matter to a special committee had been heretofore moved by Mr. Strauss, but he declined to serve on the committee.

Mr. Armstrong saw no particular objection to a special committee, but thought the Committee on Claims the proper place for it. The claim would probably reach \$1,200 or \$1,400.

Mr. O'Neal said that the company seemed to put the Council at defiance. If the Sun Company was to rule the Council then let it be known. He thought the question of damages was one to be considered after the city got possession of the property.

Col. Reid's motion was finally carried.

The petition of Robert Smith regarding the contract for repairing the American coal wharf being read.

Mr. Strauss made a statement of the various bids, and the action of the committee thereon. He was opposed to wasting the Corporation's money. The remarks of Mr. Strauss developed the fact that there had been a disagreement in the committee.

Mr. Armstrong replied to Mr. Strauss and repelled the idea that he wanted to waste the city's money. Mr. Hawkstun, who had secured the contract for the lumber, had furnished similar services several years ago, and it proved bad economy. He said that the porous wood to be put on the wharf would not stand. He would not vote for money to patch up and both the wharf and he believed fully one third of the money would be squandered. He would ask the Board to relieve him from service on the committee.

Col. Reid opposed relieving the gentleman; if he chose, he could make a minority report, and Council would sustain one or the other side of the committee.

Mr. Armstrong hoped that he would be relieved, as he could do no good in the committee now.

Mr. Strauss said that if Mr. Armstrong was relieved he would resign. He considered Mr. Risheill, the other member of the committee, an excellent judge of lumber.

Mr. Armstrong said he could not agree with the other members of the committee and thought that he had better be out. He continued at great length on the American wharf, the Duke street wharf, &c.

The Board refused to excuse Mr. Armstrong. Mr. Strauss said a majority of the committee must rule, and they had a right to their opinions as well as Mr. Armstrong. He favored renting the wharf hereafter with the understanding that the renter should keep it in repair. If the wharf could be fixed so as to last five or six years he favored doing so. He was opposed to spending any more money than was absolutely necessary at present.

Mr. Smoot suggested that Mr. Evans be requested to attend the meetings of the committee. He was a very practical man, a bridge builder, &c., and could probably give valuable help.

Mr. Strauss said that Mr. Evans had been notified and had never attended. He did not like the remark of Mr. Smoot, which he thought reflected on the majority of the committee. He asked to be excused from serving further on the committee.

Mr. Smoot disclaimed any intention to reflect on the committee.

Col. Reid said that Mr. Evans had, for the past two months, been necessarily absent from the city.

The request of Mr. Strauss for excuse was refused.

The petition of Robert Smith was then laid on the table, in order to allow further time for consultation among the members of the committee.

After some routine business of no special interest, the Board, at 9:15 o'clock, adjourned.

## COMMON COUNCIL.

The Common Council held its regular semi-monthly meeting last night, the attendance both of members and spectators being good. Nearly all the business was transacted without debate.

The President said that the list of the taxes due had been sent in by the collectors, and was before Council.

Mr. Beach hoped the matter would be postponed for the present.

Mr. Risheill thought that the subject was a most important one. If the collectors could not collect the \$60,000 due, the bills should be put in the hands of some one else.

The President said that some of the taxes on the list were erroneous. When the list was first prepared he looked over it, and saw that he was put down as owing \$66 taxes. He called the attention of the collectors to the matter, and it was found to be an error.

The subject was referred.

A communication from the Mayor, stating that in consequence of a resolution of the Sun Fire Company, asking for a conference with a committee of Council, he had deferred taking possession of the Sun house, was received from the Aldermen with a reference to the Committee on Claims.

Mr. Risheill said he would like to know what authority the Mayor had for neglecting to enforce the order of Council to take possession of the Sun building.

The President—The Mayor doubtless did so from courtesy. The question referred is, however, a question of claims, and has nothing to do with the possession of the house.

It was moved that the Aldermen's reference to the Committee on Claims be concurred in. Mr. Latham—Who are the committee? The Clerk—Councilmen Peake and Moore, and Aldermen O'Neal and Strauss.

Mr. Latham—Question! The reference was agreed to.

A report of the Committee on Claims adverse to the application of Messrs. W. A. Murray and J. G. Grigg for release of tax on their stock, capital, &c., in the manufacturing tailor business, was read.

Mr. Beach saw no difference between the claims of Messrs. Murray and Grigg and the claim of Mr. G. R. Hill on which the committee would make a different report. If one part of the manufacturers of Alexandria were exempt all should be. What could be the distinction between taking dough and shaping it into bread, taking wood and shaping it into cases, and taking cloth and shaping it into garments? Manifestly there was none.

Mr. Peake explained that Messrs. Murray and Grigg were assessed as "merchant tailors." Mr. Latham would like some gentleman to point out to him who could be taxed if such business as that of these gentlemen was to be declared exempt. Candy dealers, shoe dealers, clothing dealers and the like would all be exempt. The town needed all its taxes. In nearly every department of the city government money was needed. The Superintendent of Police was here appealing for money to keep clean the streets and preserve the health of the town, and there is no money for him. Why then should the City Council by favoritism tax one man and not another. He knew he had

injured himself by speaking very plainly on this subject some time ago. Members of Council did not like to discipline a member who sat beside them and asked a question from taxes.

The President—The member is out of order.

The clerk—Mr. Hill is not before the Board. The clerk—Mr. Hill is not before the Board. The clerk—Mr. Hill is not before the Board.

Mr. Latham—I am discussing Mr. Hill's case, but the general subject, sir. Mr. L. continued, and said the exemption was made to attract new manufacturers here, and not to take taxes from one class and put them upon another.

The Board concurred in refusing the application of Messrs. Murray and Grigg, but concurred in exempting the capital, &c., of George R. Hill's cracker factory from taxation.

All the other business was transacted without debate.

## Foreign News.

## THE EASTERN WAR.

A Constantinople dispatch states that the Russians have appointed the Greek Archbishop Governor of Adrianople. A report is current this evening that a two month's armistice has been concluded, but no official confirmation has been received. The rumor that the Russians are nearing Gallipoli is not confirmed.

The defense of the line of Bulgar across the neck of the Gallipoli peninsula has been entrusted to Suleiman Pasha. Manthorpe Bay is charged with the transport of Suleiman's army thither. A dispatch from Van announces that the Russians have arrived near Musch.

Advices from Constantinople show that a general panic prevailed there, and the excitement was hourly increasing.

"It was believed that the guaranteeing Powers would send ships to protect their subjects. The new instructions to the peace delegates, of which Izzet Pasha was bearer, were sent more on account of the panic than for any other cause. The new instructions, as well as conferring fuller powers, insist above all upon the delegates doing everything possible to stop the Russian advance. This correspondent also mentions the Russian threat to march on Constantinople."

An official announcement has been published in Constantinople stating that if the negotiations fail everything is prepared for defense to the last extremity, and advises the inhabitants to be calm.

A Gallipoli dispatch says—"The panic still continues. All the Turkish families are leaving the town. Refugees are arriving from the coastal districts. The Russians have occupied Demotika and Usun Kapi, and are still advancing. The defenses here are unprepared, and the military stores are deficient."

A Pera correspondent is informed that the peace delegates are instructed to make peace on any terms, so as to stop the Russian advance. The same correspondent states that during all of Monday inflammatory placards were distributed throughout Stamboul.

A special from Constantinople says the Porte claims to have information that the Russians will reach Gallipoli by January 26, at the latest. In diplomatic circles this apprehension is regarded as exaggerated.

An army under Mehmet Ali and Ahmed Eyoub Pasha is concentrated at Kurkkilliss, thirty-one miles east northeast of Adrianople. A telegram confirms the report that Suleiman Pasha has arrived at Drina with the great bulk of his army. He has telegraphed to Constantinople for a number of transports to be sent to Kavala Bay.

It is officially stated that the Russian losses in the war up to January 10th were \$2,195,000.

A dispatch from London says—The reports of the Russian advances beyond the Adrianople are beginning to attract attention, but the will statements from Constantinople do not command much credit. It was thought that at most only a few Russian cavalry can have been sent in the direction of Gallipoli.

In the House of Commons yesterday, Mr. Robert Bourke under Secretary for the Foreign Department, in reply to a question, said—"The foreign office has received no authentic information that a strong Russian force was marching on Gallipoli, but had received reports, concerning the truth of which it had no means of judging, that the Russian troops were advancing in that direction."

The reports were undoubtedly forwarded by Mr. Lyndal the British Ambassador at Constantinople, as current rumor, and therefore have the same basis as the special dispatch as of the Telegraph and Standard reporting the state of affairs.

The panic in Constantinople arose quite on the occasion of Adrianople and the arrival of thousands of refugees would be sufficient to account for the circulation of such rumors. Their transmission here may be a new effort to induce the British Cabinet to take some steps which would involve a breach of neutrality.

In a similar sense will they be construed by those who believe that Prince Bismarck wishes to see England involved in a war with Russia.

The special dispatch from Berlin in this morning's London Times, states that it is expected the Turkish peace delegation will refer the less acceptable points of Russia's conditions to Constantinople; that in this case the Russians will advance; that Austria seems to be confidentially informed of Russia's determination to advance in the direction of Constantinople if the terms of peace are not immediately accepted; that Austria has waived her objections to Russia's occupying Constantinople and the suburbs.

Dispatches from St. Petersburg speak of irritation there at the English attitude and quote utterances of the semi-official press to the effect that if the present negotiations fail it will be in consequence of England's refusal to recognize a peace concluded without the participation of Europe.

## MISCELLANEOUS.

The British Government has decided to send another regiment to South Africa in consequence of the unsatisfactory state of affairs there.

The arbitrator on the wages question in the South Staffordshire, England, iron trade has declared that wages be reduced 7½ per cent.

Mr. Henry M. Stanley arrived in London last night.

A dispatch from Rome says the Vatican, replying to the inquiries of the Nuncios abroad, states that the situation has not been changed by the accession of Prince Humbert to the throne.

A dispatch from Madrid says: Elaborate preparations have been made for the marriage to-day of King Alfonso and the Princess Mercedes, daughter of the Duke of Montpensier, Queen Christina and Francesco de Assisi, the King's father, the special foreign envoys and thousands of visitors have arrived. The Count and Countess of Paris, the brother-in-law and sister of the Princess Mercedes, have gone to Aranjuez to congratulate the Princess. The King received the German, French and British Envoys yesterday. The latter delivered an autograph letter from Queen Victoria to the Duchess of Montpensier and a bracelet for the Princess Mercedes. He also brought an Indian semitar, with the seaboard and hill inland with gold and precious stones, as a present to the King from the Prince of Wales.

The French Chamber of Deputies yesterday approved the annexation of the Island of St. Bartholomew.

The Paris Franciscan, a clerical journal, announces that Cardinal Simeoni on Sunday sent a protest to all the Nuncios against the proclamation of Prince Humbert as King of Italy.

A special from Athens announces that the Ministers have tendered their resignations.

A Spanish column recently surprised an insurgent band near Bayamon, Cuba. The insurgents took to the woods, leaving several prisoners and some ammunition in the hands of the Spanish troops. Heavy rains have prevailed all over the island, and have retarded somewhat military operations. It is asserted that, notwithstanding the unusual rains, the sugar crop will exceed the last crop in quantity and quality.

The Government of Mexico has instituted inquiries to ascertain what officers of the Mexican army invited Lieut. Ward, of the United States forces, to cross into Mexico. The Government has determined to oppose the crossing of the boundary by American troops. The newspapers consider Minister Foster's trip to Washington very significant under the present circumstances. An estate called Bates has been valued at \$30,000. Col. Abram Diaz, who was chief of the bodyguard of President Lerdo, has been apprehended as one of the robbers.

A telegram received from the City of Kashgar says that the Chinese took the city of Kashgar by a coup de main. The Emir Bey Kuli Beg escaped from the carriage and fled to the Russian province of Ferghani. He solicits Russian support. The whole of Kashgar is now in the power of the Chinese.

**Senator Butler on the Currency.** Senator M. C. Butler, of South Carolina, in an interview with a correspondent of the New York Herald Monday, said—"It is a fact that the prices of bacon and other articles necessary for subsistence were cheaper when I left home a few weeks ago than I have ever known them, and I could buy bacon for the tenants on my plantation in the city of Augusta, Ga., at six and three quarter cents and so of other prime articles. Now, this may be considered a small circumstance, but it is suggestive of the times. The low price of these articles must have been the result to some extent of the present financial circumstances of the country, and my fear is that if the Silver bill should be passed, and legislation germane to it, and a speculative condition of business be created thereby, that every crossroads store in the country will make a corner in bacon, and the consumer and producer will be the losers and the speculators the gainers. Now, this appears to be a small matter, but it is illustrative of the whole question. The advocates of the Silver bill insist that the silver dollar is the dollar of the people, but unfortunately they do not say how the people are to get it. The people do not own silver mines all of them, and if they get silver they must work for it, just as they do for other money. The trouble in the country is not so much a scarcity of money as a scarcity of confidence; nor does the present stringency of the times result from over production or over consumption, but from over want of confidence. I will mention one other circumstance to prove that the present financial management of the government and the prospective resumption of specie payments, with the demonetization of silver, is the best for the legitimate business interests of the country. Last fall, when the merchants from my little town of Elginfield went to New York to purchase goods, they all came back in good spirits at the improved prospects of business by the restoration of confidence, brought about, no doubt, by the stable and permanent financial policy and the conservative course adopted by the present national administration, together with the improvement in our State government. They all felt hopeful and buoyant about the future and appeared to be endeavoring to rebuild their business upon the faith of the then condition of our finances. Now, I think it would be wrong to disturb that condition of things by this legislation, which I am sure would be the result of it. The laboring and consuming classes of the country, and also the producing classes, require for their protection against speculators and shrewd stores, not fluctuating, permanent unit of value, which can only be found in a single standard. This I regard as absolutely necessary to a healthful condition of our finances."

"I think the one thing to be done is to repeal that provision of the National Bank act which imposes a tax of ten per cent on State banks and thereby practically drives them out of business. The country is not suffering so much from a scarcity of money as from an improper distribution of the money. The national banks were established as a war measure in order to enable the government to place its hands and control the money of the country. That necessity no longer exists, and the re-establishment of the State banks under proper restrictions by the State government would furnish a currency to the people which would supply their wants. The trouble now is that the money of the country is confined to coin, and cannot be procured by the great body of the people except upon collaterals which they do not own. The money moves in certain currents in commercial centers, and an increase of the volume of the currency under the present system would only swell those currents without distributing it over the country."

"I am thoroughly convinced now that if we had not had so much credit and there had not been such an influx of greenbacks, cheap goods, &c., into the country immediately after the war. We had extravagant ideas before, but this condition of things created a speculative propensity which made everybody wild, and the result was the greedy pursuit of that phantom cotton which ruined the producer and enriched the speculator. Now, the stringency of the times and impairment of credit have forced us to economical habits, the production of less cotton and more articles of food, and if we can continue that condition of things nothing can prevent our becoming in a few years the richest people on the continent, for we have the material of great wealth and prosperity if we only utilize it properly. We have learned a terrible lesson, but we have profited by it, and now if this legislation is adopted and the public mind becomes imbued with the idea that there is to be unlimited issue of money and a return of flash times—a fatal delusion—we shall all go wild again. You are learning the lesson at the North, but you may as well learn it and get business down to a legitimate solid gold basis, the only safe and stable one, and then we shall begin to build up anew. If we can keep the government down to a gold basis we shall avoid in future terrible disasters. Why, the failures, frauds, forgeries, crimes, suicides and tramps that are now cursing the North and West are the natural offsprings of the past decade, and turning loose the floodgates of money is not going to cure them. We must come down to gold—to hard pan—to cure these evils; and we are nearly there."

**Cashier Suspended.** NEW YORK, Jan. 23.—The National State bank has suspended its cashier, Isaac Guston, pending an examination of his account. It was discovered that he has been carrying a large amount of checks and eight drafts of James B. Bathgate & Sons, extensive butchers, who did a large business with the bank. They needed more money than the director would permit a cashier to draw on the bank, so they took their paper credit them on the books. The directors immediately suspended Guston and took measures to secure the bank from loss.

**Court of Appeals of Virginia.**—Marrhausen vs. Commonwealth, and Bultrick vs. Commonwealth, were argued by Col. J. B. Young, for the appellants, and Attorney General for the Commonwealth.

An appeal allowed in the case of Bowie vs. Poor School Society, of Westmoreland county.

A clear head and quick action must be possessed for steady and successful effort; but who have such, when suffering with cold? Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup and procure immediate relief.

## Virginia News.

The conservative legislative caucus in Richmond, last night, made the following nominations: Swann, Superintendent of the Penitentiary; Ruffner, Superintendent of the Schools; N. C. Taliferro, Storekeeper of the Penitentiary; Taylor, Auditor; McDonald, Secretary of the Commonwealth; Boykin, Land Register, and R. E. Fraser, Superintendent of Printing.

The readjusters wing of the Legislature nominated for Auditor, W. F. Taylor; Secretary of the Commonwealth, W. E. Cameron, of Petersburg; Superintendent Public Printing, R. E. Walker; Penitentiary Storekeeper, W. R. Ginder, of Charlotte; W. H. Ruffner, Superintendent Public Instruction; R. L. Walker, Superintendent of the Penitentiary, and S. H. Boykin, Land Agent.

A number of ladies, prominent in New York society, are making arrangements for an entertainment on Washington's birthday for the benefit of an institution which was endowed by the great patriarch himself, namely, the Washington and Lee University, at Lexington.

There will be an amateur performance of an original patriotic drama, written by a well known gentleman of New York, and it is probable that a drawing room musical entertainment will take place at a private house.

The grand jury of Manchester, last night, requested the city judge to have the city council of Manchester indicted for violation of the city charter. They also requested the indictment of Socrates Brookes, late chairman of the special street committee, for the embezzlement of \$2,456.33 of bonds placed in his hands.

A San Antonio special says:—James Adamson, a resident of Morphe farm, near Montrose, Scotland, was murdered eight miles below Eagle Pass, on the Rio Grande, on the 19th inst. Four or five shots penetrated his body, killing him instantly. No clew has yet been obtained to the murderers.

The Fort Clark stage upset at Uvalde, nine miles west of San Antonio, yesterday. Nobody seriously hurt, except Lieut. Gitson, of the 10th Infantry, whose leg was broken so badly that it will have to be amputated, the bone protruding through the flesh.

R. V. J. G. Mianigrode has received a call to the rectorship of a church in Louisville.—Rev. Dr. Hubbard, of Winchester, has declined a call to Lexington, Ky., as Rev. Mr. Spencer, of Petersburg, has one to Baltimore.

Goldman, the champion escaper, was recaptured yesterday near Harper's Ferry. He was badly hurt by jumping from the cars the night before.

Gen. Thomas Ewing, of Ohio, was the only member of Congress who addressed the members of the Maryland Legislature last night on the silver and currency question.

The entire flock of sheep of Dr. Harris, whose farm is near Jeffersonton, in Culpeper county, was killed or wounded by dogs last week.

Mr. W. W. Corcoran has given \$500 to the Virginia Historical Society.

A colony is being organized in Philadelphia to settle near Barnesville in this State.

A vessel is loading at Fredericksburg with timber for the French government.

The State Supreme Court of South Carolina, yesterday, decided that Circuit Judges must be elected by ballot instead of viva voce. This decision ousts all the circuit judges elected prior to the reorganization of the Legislature, and retains Kershaw and Wallace, elected last year by the Democrats. It was a constitutional question involving the construction of the word "ballot."

The Supreme Court divided, Associate Justices McVey and Haskell agreeing that a ballot was required, Chief Justice Willard dissenting. The decision was a viva voce, which was uniformly practiced by the republicans. When the decision was announced Judge Townsend immediately adjourned the Circuit Court.

The Maryland Coal Company has entered a suit on the docket of the Allegany County Court against the Baltimore and Annapolis Coal Company, claiming damages to the amount of \$100,000.

John H. Robinson died at New Market, N. H., on Friday last, and on his death bed confessed that he murdered a young man named Jamal in the town of Canada, N. H., some twenty years ago.

The Iowa Legislature yesterday reelected Wm. B. Allison U. S. Senator from that State.

## Legislative.

In the State Senate, yesterday, bills were reported from committees to amend the Code in reference to allowing commissions to the general agent of the penitentiary; providing for the lease of the penitentiary; to purchase a burial place for convicts in the penitentiary outside of the corporate limits of Richmond, and to amend the Code in relation to fees of commissioners in chancery; also the joint resolution requesting Congress to grant pensions to the soldiers and sailors of the Mexican war.

Resolutions were adopted directing the joint committee on constitutional amendments to inquire into the expediency of so amending the constitution as to require the election for county, city, town and district officers to be held at the regular November election for State officers; and providing for the appointment of a committee, two upon the part of the Senate and three from the House, to investigate the alleged violations of the railroad laws with the power to send for persons and papers, and to make a report of their proceedings to both houses.

The report of the committee appointed on December 11th by the Senate to ascertain and report whether the bill providing for the hiring of convict labor to the James River and Kanawha Canal Company had been signed by the presiding officers of the two Houses before being presented to the Governor was considered.

In the House of Delegates bills were passed to submit the question of repealing the fence law to the voters of Brecksville and Manassas districts, in Prince William county; to amend chapter 22 of the acts of 1876 to provide a general order to decedents, wills, and fiduciary accounts in counties and corporations that have not been supplied; and to amend the Code in relation to the construction of statutes.

Bills were reported from committees to amend the Code granting rewards for killing panthers; to amend the act to incorporate the Virginia Mining and Manufacturing Company; to amend the act to incorporate the Charlottesville and Rapidan railroad; to amend the Code in regard to actions for injuries; and to authorize the City Council of Alexandria to compromise the debt of the city and to issue bonds in accordance with the terms of such compromise.

Among the bills, resolutions, &c., introduced were the following: A petition of merchants of Rockbridge asking amendments to the revenue laws in regard to sample merchants; a resolution to protect crops, fencing, and other property from fire along the line of railroads; a bill to legalize the donation to Walker's church and the Methodist parsonage in Madison county by the will of F. B. Walker; a bill to amend the Code in relation to the registration of voters; a bill for the removal of the disabilities of James Caskie Scott and E. G. Spiman; a petition of citizens of Rockingham county asking legislation to prevent the chasing of deer by dogs; a bill to provide for the working of the roads of Augusta county; and a bill to amend the Code in relation to the collection and investment of funds by the general receiver of courts.

The Senate bill reducing the pay of members and clerks of the General Assembly and the State officers was reported from the Finance Committee, when it came up on its second reading.

Mr. Robinson, of Norfolk, moved to pass it by, and the House agreed to pass by a large majority.

## News of the Day.

In the Maryland Senate, yesterday, leave was given to report a bill making effectual the act authorizing the repair, extension and improvement of the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal. The act limits the issue of repair bonds to \$500,000, and provides that the first of the bonds issued shall be the first paid and makes them a first lien upon the revenues of the company as well as upon the work itself. Some \$1,700,000 in construction bonds are already out, which are a lien on the work. The difference in favor of the new bonds is that they will be a lien both on the work and the revenues of the company, as well as above all liens of the State of Maryland. The act of 1844 gave power to the canal company to apply such part of its revenue and tolls to put and keep the work in good condition and repair. The present bill makes effectual this power for the present needs of the canal, resulting from the late freeze, and prefers the bonds to other demands, and makes them liens above other construction bonds.

The Cumberland and Pennsylvania Railroad have filed an objection to the jury of condemnation which recently fixed the price to be paid for the right of way through the property of the former company in the Narrows, near Cumberland. The points of objection are:—First, that the sum fixed by the jury was inadequate; second, that there was no necessity for condemning the lands in question at all; third, that the lives of the plaintiff's passengers